

# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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January 28, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 64. 2 p.m. 70. Humidity " 96. " 64

WEATHER FORECAST  
FINE  
Barometer 30.06

January 28, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 60 p.m. 64. Humidity " 74 " 68

23 10 日四十月二十年寅甲

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1915.

January 28, 1915.

Temperature 6 a.m. 60 p.m. 64. Humidity " 74 " 68

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## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMANS SUSTAIN SEVERE REVERSE IN  
FRANCE.

LOSSES TOTAL AT LEAST TWO BATTALIONS.

Enemy Aeroplane Wrecked by Belgians.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

Severe German Reverse.

Jan. 27, 4.50 p.m.  
The Paris communiqué states:—There has been artillery fighting at Nieuport and Ypres. Statements by prisoners show that it was a brigade and not a battalion which attacked us to the east of Ypres, and the enemy lost a battalion and a half.

The Belgians have wrecked an aeroplane.

It is confirmed that at Givenchy and Oinchy the Germans suffered a severe reverse yesterday.

Germans Lose Two Battalions.

On the La Bassée road at Bethune the dead bodies of six German officers and four hundred men were picked up.

The total German losses are therefore at least two battalions.

Attacks Repulsed.

There were artillery duels from Lens to Soissons.

We maintained our positions in the trenches captured near Craponne and we repulsed four violent attacks on Hill 200, near Perthes.

A German attack at St. Hubert was repelled at the point of the bayonet.

We destroyed, at St. Mihiel, new pontoons over the Meuse.

Elsewhere all is quiet.

Fighting at East Kantara.

Jan. 27, 5.10 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Cairo states that there was fighting at East Kantara yesterday.

The British losses were an officer and four men slightly wounded. The enemy's casualties were apparently heavier.

French Reports.

(Havas' Telegram.)

January 28.

French Government Stock now stands at Fr. 73.50.  
The Belgians progressed on the Yser front, in the direction of Pervyse.

East of Ypres, a German attack was stopped, 300 Germans being killed, including a commander of the First Company.

British troops repulsed five attacks near La Bassée.

West of Craponne, the Germans delivered two very violent attacks against our lines. We repulsed the first, but the second succeeded in penetrating our trenches. A vigorous counter-attack was immediately delivered, this allowing us to retake nearly all the lost ground. Fighting is still proceeding in that portion of the trenches still occupied by the Germans.

Our batteries were very effective in Champagne, and in Argonne we stopped attempted attacks.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

## LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

More Blucher Survivors Landed.

Jan. 28, 5.15 p.m.

Two British destroyers have arrived at Leith, with fifty survivors of the Blucher.

Splendid preparations have been made to receive the German wounded.

German Attack Repulsed at Ypres.

Jan. 28, 5.40 p.m.

A Paris communiqué states:—

The Belgians progressed in the Pervyse district.

The Germans attacked at dawn with a battalion, eastward of Ypres, but the attack was stopped dead. Three hundred Germans were killed, including the commander of the leading company, who was found dead on the field.

The companies of the second line had been ordered to support the attack but, under the most accurate fire of our artillery, they were unable to leave their shelters.

Germans Driven Back.

The enemy made five attacks on the British lines at Givenchy and Oinchy and the Germans, after making slight progress, were driven back, leaving many killed; also sixty prisoners, including two officers.

This attack was accompanied by attempts at a diversion at several points on our front.

German Attack Partially Successful.

Between Bethune, on the La Bassée Road, and Aix-Noulette, the enemy attempted to leave his trenches but was instantly stopped by our infantry and artillery fire.

An artillery duel took place on the rest of the front between the Lys and the Oise, while west of Craponne the enemy made two successive attacks of a most violent character, of which the first was repulsed and the second penetrated our trenches.

We, however, regained almost the whole of the lost ground by a vigorous counter-attack.

The struggle continues around the section of the trenches still occupied by the Germans.

German Artillery Less Active.

While the enemy's artillery showed less activity than during the past few days, our batteries kept up an effective fire on the German positions.

Our fire in the St. Hubert district prevented an attempted attack.

The enemy made active use of his trench mortars against our positions at Hartmanns-Weierkopf, where there were fresh engagements. He also bombarded Thann, Limbach and Sonthain.

Allies Regain Lost Positions.

Jan. 27, 1.20 a.m.

The enemy last night, in consequence of the violent attack already mentioned, penetrated our trenches between Herreibies and Foulon Wood, west of Craponne.

They were thrown into confusion by aerial bombs, and we counter-attacked.

According to the latest reports, a portion of the lost ground, namely Foulon Wood, has been recovered.

Our troops in Arponne delivered two attacks in the direction of St. Hubert and Fontaine-Mudame, and succeeded in regaining a footing in the trenches recently lost and wrecking several German saps, while a German counter-attack was repulsed.

The night of the 25th-26th was quiet in Alsace and the Vosges regions, and there is nothing important to report elsewhere.

German Cruiser Torpedoed.

Jan. 28, 6 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Malmö (Sweden) states that it is reported that a submarine has torpedoed the German cruiser Gazelle off the Island of Rugen (situated in the Baltic, one mile from the Pomeranian coast).

The cruiser managed, however, to reach Sässnitz (one of the ports of the island). The amount of the damage is unknown.

[The Gazelle is a protected cruiser, 2,603 tons displacement, built at Kiel in 1898. Her speed is 18 knots and her armament comprises ten 4.1-in. and fourteen smaller guns; also one submerged torpedo tube and two above water.]

Shortage of Food in Germany.

Jan. 28, 7.10 p.m.

According to a German official statement, the Federal Council has decided to seize all stocks of wheat and flour on February 1.

All business transactions in flour are forbidden from to-day. Municipalities are instructed to regulate the supply of meat, etc., and the Government will distribute wheat and corn to each town in proportion to the number of its inhabitants.

## LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

Russians Destroy Zeppelin.

Jan. 26, 10.20 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that the Russians have destroyed a Zeppelin at Libau (a Russian seaport on the Baltic).

Jan. 26, 11.20 p.m.

The Press Bureau further reports that the Zeppelin appeared at Libau yesterday and dropped nine bombs upon an undefended part of the town.

The forts opened fire and the Zeppelin fell into the sea. Small craft then destroyed the airship and captured the crew.

All British Warships Safe.

Jan. 28, 10.20 p.m.

The official Press Bureau announces that all the British warships are safe.

Germans Lose Heavily near La Bassée.

Jan. 28, 10.25 p.m.

The Press Bureau reports that in the neighbourhood of La Bassée the enemy delivered several violent attacks against our First Division, but was repulsed with severe losses.

We found at one place on the La Bassée road three hundred German killed; and we took fifty-five prisoners, including two officers.

An attack on the French lines opposite Ypres was also repulsed with great loss.

Mr. Harcourt's Praise of the Colonies.

Jan. 26, 11 p.m.

The Rt. Hon. L. V. Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a speech delivered by him in London, spoke of the wonderful work of the British Empire during the war.

He acknowledged the deep gratitude which was owing to every corner of the Empire for the unexampled response to the needs of the Motherland.

There had been, he said, no sacrifice in men, money and material which seemed too great.

Mr. Harcourt paid a heartfelt tribute to the loyalty and devotion of the Dominions, specially remarking that none had rendered greater services than the Union of South Africa.

Mr. Harcourt also eulogised the most gallant services and magnificent gifts of India and Ceylon, while the Mother Country had also reaped a great reward from her Crown Colonies in great tropical territories where she had respected the sentiments and customs of the inhabitants.

Those on the west coast of Africa and on the east coast had furnished splendid men and contributions, as had all the British possessions to the uttermost parts of the earth.

Casualties in Naval Action.

Jan. 28, 11.20 p.m.

The Press Bureau states that all the British cruisers and destroyers which took part in the recent action have returned safely to port.

H.M.S. Lion had some of her forward compartments flooded, having been hit by a shell below the water line. She was towed into port by H.M.S. Indomitable.

The destroyer Meteor was also disabled and was towed into port by the Liberty.

Both the disabled vessels were strongly escorted by destroyers. The repairs can be speedily effected.

The total casualties are as follows:

H.M.S. Lion, seventeen wounded.

H.M.S. Tiger, one officer and nine men killed; three officers and eight men wounded.

H.M.S. Meteor, four men killed and one wounded.

When Rear-Admiral Sir David Beatty's report is received a fuller account of the action will be given.

Blucher's Survivors in Edinburgh Castle.

Jan. 28, 11.45 p.m.

About two hundred survivors of S.M.S. Blucher were landed to day at South Queensferry, from a warship, and were entrained for Edinburgh Castle.

Many of them were youthful in appearance and wore clothing lent to them by our bluejackets.

Successful British Counter-attack.

Jan. 27, 1.45 a.m.

A Paris communiqué, issued in the evening, says:—

The British last night repulsed fresh attacks on Givenchy, near La Bassée, and by a counter-attack re-occupied their positions of the previous evening.

The fighting was hottest at Bethune, on the La Bassée road, where the Germans left three hundred dead.

Russians Resume Offensive in East Prussia.

Jan. 27, 12 noon.

A Petrograd communiqué states that in the Pilkallen region of East Prussia, the Russians resumed the offensive, and drove the enemy, often at the point of the bayonet, towards the Malwischken-Laudzen line.

The Germans again attempted to take the offensive on the left bank of the Vistula, in the neighbourhood of the villages of Borjumoff and Grunow.

Though the attacks were particularly fierce, they were repulsed with heavy losses.

German batteries were silenced to the north-east of Skierowice.

The enemy's activity in Galicia is increasing.

On the Isalick-Ujuk-Niugorak-Maidank front there were both artillery fire and an offensive movement, but everywhere the enemy was repulsed.

We captured three officers and three hundred men.

Notable battles took place in Poltava.

## TELEGRAMS.

### NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

#### CONDENSED.

H.M. ships Lion and Meteor were damaged in the North Sea fight.

In Galicia the Russians have captured three officers and 300 men.

The Press Bureau announces that the Russians have destroyed a Zeppelin at Libau.

Two British destroyers have arrived at Leith with fifty survivors from the Blucher.

The Germans have made five attacks on the British lines at Givenchy and Oinchy.

The total British casualties in the recent naval action were 14 killed and 29 wounded.

All the British cruisers and destroyers engaged in the recent naval action have returned safely to port.

When Admiral Sir David Beatty's report is received a fuller account of the naval action will be given.

The Germans penetrated French trenches west of Craponne, but were thrown into confusion by aerial bombs.

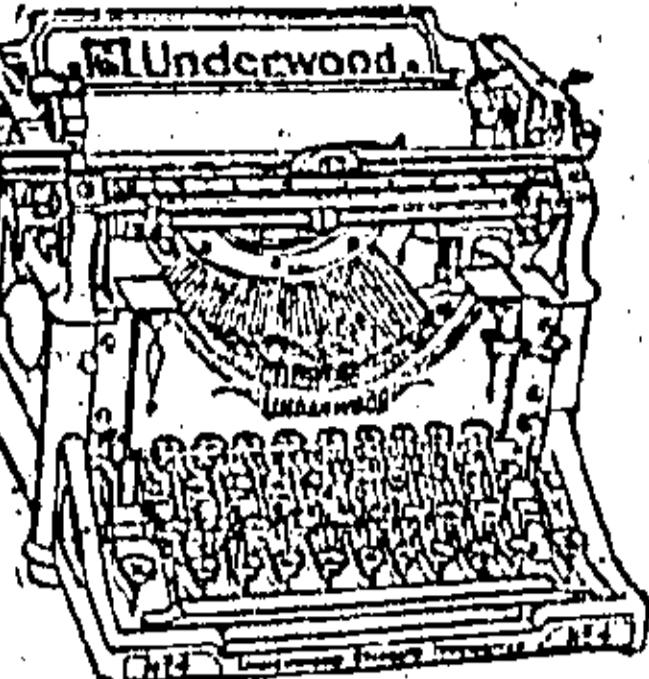
There has been fighting at East Kantara, in which the British losses were an officer and four men slightly wounded.

About 200 survivors from the German armoured cruiser Blucher have been landed at South Queensferry from a warship.

## NOTICES

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MR. LI HON PAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

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FROM THE RUSSIAN  
PRESS.War Adventures of an Opera  
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## Austrian Prisoners.

Judging from the booking for the plays which have been, and are to be, performed by the Italian Opera Company, its appearance in Shanghai should be one of the big successes of a long tour, says the *N. China Daily News*. The novelty of the performances and the talent of the performers have met with full appreciation, the large audiences being always sympathetically disposed to make large allowances for limitations of stage space and means of production, the chief difficulties with which the company has to contend. The company has been very cordially welcomed, not only for its excellence, but for its timely appearance during a dull and uneventful theatrical season, a season in which people with a passion for art have been compelled to nourish their aesthetic souls on picture-drama, to which doubtless not a few will return in a chastened mood. For a pleasing respite from sensational "three-reels" they must acknowledge their indebtedness to the war.

Another official communiqué deals with a report widely circulated among the Italian newspapers that there have been secret negotiations between Germany and Russia for the establishment of peace on the basis of a grant of Austrian territory to Russia. This report is officially declared to be absolutely without foundation; and it is added that the only negotiations possible will be those for the unconditional acceptance by Germany of terms formulated by the Allied Powers.

## Strengthening the Dardanelles.

It is reported (from Athens, Jan. 7) that Turkey is hurriedly strengthening the defences of the Dardanelles. San Stefano, Antigona, and Princes Island have been converted into fortresses, under the direction of von der Goltz Yasha, and 200,000 men have been transferred from Adrianople to the Bosphorus, where most of the Turkish troops from Thrace are concentrated. Enormous supplies of coal have been brought from Zunguluk. Troops are being transported across the Black Sea to the Caucasian theatre of war, the authorities preferring to take the risk of losing some transports rather than face the difficulties of the overland route to Erzrum.

Twenty members of the company decided to remain in Russia, and the rest agreed upon an adventurous journey to Vladivostok in the hope of their getting aboard a vessel bound for Italy via Suez. The possibilities of the Far East as a field for opera were not considered with any enthusiasm, if considered at all, but after well-supported performances at Vladivostok and Harbin, arrangements were made for visiting Peking and Tientsin, where again the company was well received, and thus transition with the object of achieving a specific purpose in the east of Austria.

## Servian Move on Hungary.

In an interview with a newspaper representative (Paris, Jan. 7) the Servian Minister M. Vesić confirmed the report that the Servian army will operate in Hungary. Fighting in Bosnia-Herzegovina will be avoided in order to spare the Slav population the distress of war, and a move will be made in the other direction with the object of achieving a specific purpose in the east of Austria.

## Improvement of Cotton.

A Hangchow telegram to the *Eastern Times* reports that the Agricultural Experiment station of Chekiang has gathered specimens of all the cotton seeds throughout the province to study

how to improve the quality and also the manner of cultivating; but the districts of Huangyan, Hsiaoguan, Kiangshan, Tsing- Louing and Sunyang have not sent in their sample seeds and these districts have been ordered to send them in within six months.

## On Account of Admiral Dewey.

Washington, January 22.—Spain is not to send a warship through the Panama canal with the international fleet previous to the opening of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. This decision has been arrived at because of the fact that Admiral Dewey, the hero of Manila Bay, is to be in command of the fleet.

Bishop of Canton in the F.M.S.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop of Canton arrived in Taiping on Thursday last, says the *Singapore Free Press* of January 19. He was accompanied by the Rev. Father V. M. Renard, Vicar of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Kuala Lumpur, and the Rev. Father H. Duvalle, Vicar of the Church of St. Mary, Ayer Silek, Malacca. Father Duvalle is a brother of the Rev. Father L. Duvalle, Vicar of the Church of the Assumption, Penang.

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## NOTICES.

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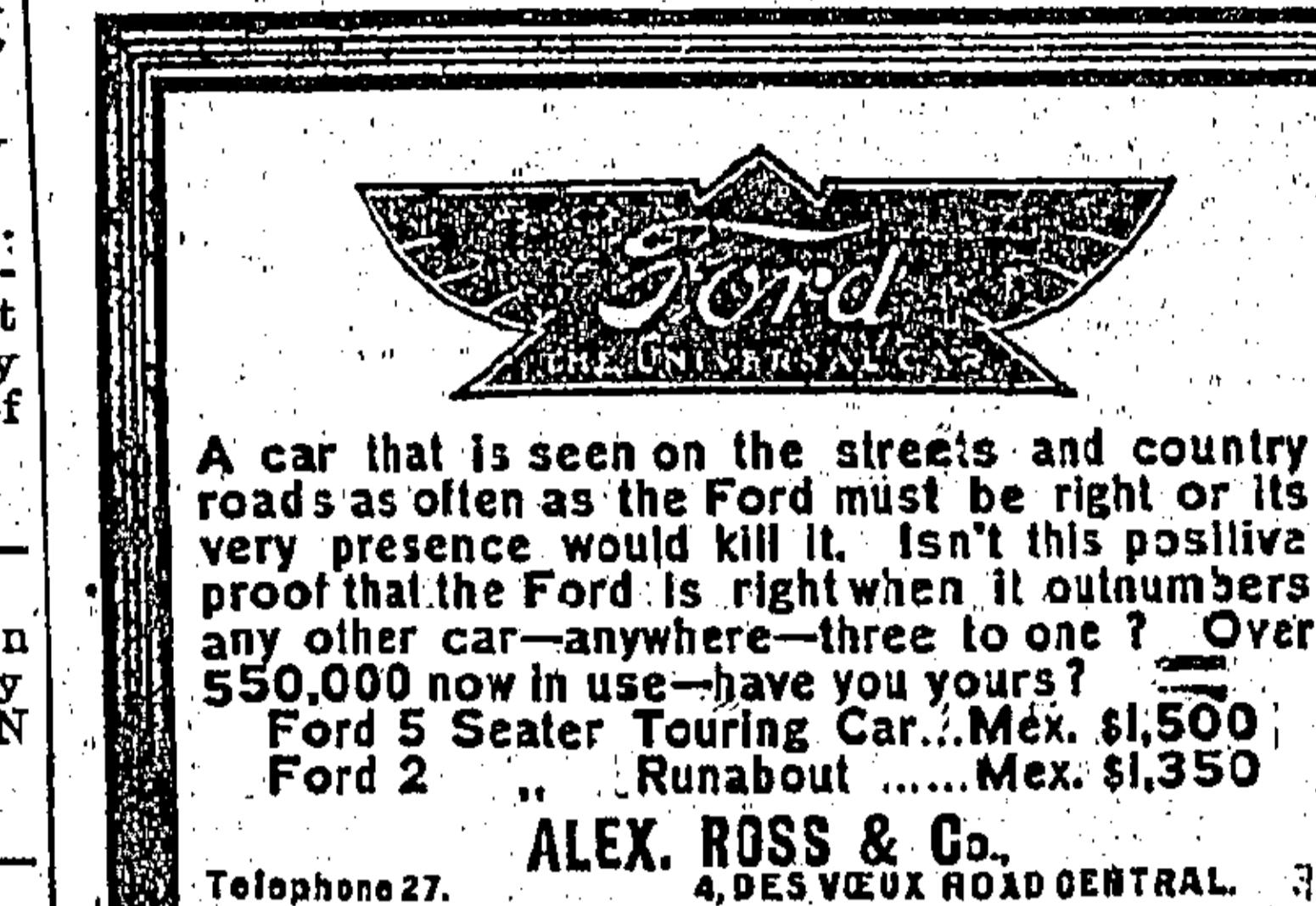
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1915.

PRE-ARRANGED.

That the Germans, with their usual wonderful foresight, knew that, in the event of their being concerned in a war with France, gratuitous charges would be made against them by unscrupulous partisans of their enemies, is what would appear from an extract which, in translation, we published yesterday. The *Courrier d'Haiphong*, our source of information, prints a lengthy article, showing that, as far back as the year 1906, the Germans had issued a book in which instructions as to how to meet these malicious accusations were carefully laid down. "Forewarned is forearmed" was the maxim of these blameless Germans, who, doubtless by divine imperial inspiration, felt convinced that their reputations would not be allowed to go unsmirched when their heroic feats in France came to be summed up.

The writer of the book in question is one, Captain von Scharfenort, and, from the *Courrier's* account, it would appear that his contribution to twentieth century military literature consists of a series of replies to complaints from the other side; in plainer speech, is a reservoir of ready-made lies. Soft, effeminate nations like the French, British, Belgians and Russians would never understand, without a duly-qualified teacher, the iron-hard manliness of Prussian methods, and would assuredly mistake legitimate and necessary, albeit regrettable, severity, for Hunnish blackguardism. This is what Captain von Scharfenort seems to feel. But he does not entirely despair of being able to bring his block-headed opponents to reason; to which end he composes a series of letters, one to meet each emergency—such emergencies being the anticipated protests of the nation that so foolishly allows itself to feel aggrieved, at mere trifles, and that is slow to perceive the inherent manliness of such acts as (e.g.) firing on a hospital or knifing the doctor who has, a moment before, bound up one's wounds. As the subject matter of the sample letter given is fresh in our readers' minds we need not quote from it; it is sufficient to say that the work of art in question shows a perplexed commanding officer, exactly how to reply to his superiors when asked to explain any damnable act of cruelty, that opportunity and inclination might chance to suggest to the Superman-like intelligence of the modern Prussian soldier.

Captain von Scharfenort's book, taken by itself, is valueless as argument against the Germans; it might be a forgery; it might never have existed; but, read in conjunction with the many letters, diaries, etc., that have figured in the war, it becomes an added incriminating item against Germany that is of anything but small importance. After what has come to light in the past few months, no rational inhabitant of a neutral country believes other than that Germany has looked forward, this many a year, to converting the Low Countries into one of her Provinces. That France would sit down calmly while she did the dictating and the bullying and the land-grabbing, she could never bring herself to believe; therefore she said: "We will prepare to meet France as well;" the more so that she had the uneasy consciousness that time must come when France might want Alsace-Lorraine back. The braggart and bully is, all the world over, invariably a very healthy liar as well; when he is not lying in order to give an exaggerated idea of the greatness of his achievements, he is doing so to excuse himself in the eyes of persons whose good opinion he wants to keep. We will do the Kaiser and his friends the justice to believe that the spirit which they are evincing to-day has been of imperceptible growth. They did not start by being ruffians. A foolish vanity was always, we know, one of the Kaiser's besetting sins, but originally it was harmless, except to himself. Gradually he began to conceive of himself a sort of combination of Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, Frederick the Great and Napoleon, and then long afterwards universal domination steadily became an insatiable passion with him. He was not always cruel; one reads of him as a tender father, beloved in his home circle, mighty in prayer and a rare hand at scripture-quotations and cushion-thumping; a model Lutheran family man. But as the itch for power increased with him, so he began to feel, with some of the modern German philosophers, that pity is but weakness, and that truth and honour are neither right nor wrong, but just matters of individual taste. From this stage it was merely a short stride to the doctrine "I want, therefore I must have—no matter who suffers!" and thence the road to lying, theft, hypocrisy, the slaughtering of women and children and the breaking of treaties was the only one which he and his were likely to tread.

The Sanitary Board Meeting.

Not for the first time, the Sanitary Board seems to have been somewhat divided against itself yesterday. Impartial readers will, we think, be of opinion that the Director of Public Works had the backing of common sense behind his minute, and that the reply of the M.O.H. was, in some measure, lacking in convincingness. We have never had either the opportunity or the desire to enquire into the extent of the Government revenue that is derived in the manner mentioned by Dr. Clarke, but we should have thought it to be a small thing even in itself, and a still smaller when contrasted with the health and comfort of the inhabitants of Hongkong. This is not a poor Colony, struggling to keep its head out of the mud of debt; nor are the directions in which taxes can be levied few in number; and until Dr. Clarke gives our readers some rather more logical reasons for suggesting such an impost as the one which the Board discussed yesterday, we are prepared to believe that the measure will get but little of their sympathy. We Britishers have been trying for seventy-four years to teach the Chinese the value of proper sanitation, and, on the top of all this, we tell them that it is a right and proper thing to lay a tax of fifty dollars a year on common cleanliness!

The Imperial Government and the Vatican.

The *Daily News*, judging from copies of it that arrived in the Colony yesterday, is a *Daily News* as ever. We really should have thought that, however deep a man's, a newspaper's or a nation's religious convictions and prejudices might be, war-time was not the best season for airing them. Not only has that veteran cavalier, Dr. Cliford, found hospitality in the columns of the *Daily News* for a tirade on the iniquity of the Imperial Government in sending Sir Henry Howard as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Vatican, but our contemporary itself has found time and space for a leaderette commenting on the fact in pretty much the same strain. Truly a man's foes shall be they of his own household. How pleased the Premier must be at this action on the part of a periodical pledged to the support of the Liberal Government. In the trenches, Catholic and Protestant alike are giving their best blood to save the Old Country; at Home, Earl Kitchener and the Ministry are bravely grappling with the many problems of ways and means wherewith they are faced; yet apparently the best thing that these narrow-souled controversialists can find for their hands to do is to seek to stir up religious enmities.

Appointed or Not?

A point of some importance came up at the Sanitary Board meeting on Tuesday concerning the presence of the two members who had just been elected to the Board by the public entitled to vote. It was stated that these members had no right to be there, as "they had not yet been appointed," and in consequence of the point being raised an important matter before the meeting was shelved. This may be mere formality, required by existing regulations; if so, we can only say that the sooner such requirements are made unnecessary the better. It surely should be sufficient to give a member a right to take his seat, that he has been duly elected by the public, and we see no necessity whatever for the appointment to secure official biddance. If the powers that be can cancel a member's appointment—and if they cannot, why should they be concerned with the matter?—then we might as well do away with the farce of elections once and for all, and allow the appointments to be made by nomination of the Governor.

DAY BY DAY.

THE MAN WHO MAKES GOOD DOESN'T WAIT FOR OPPORTUNITY TO KNOCK. HE HAS THE DOOR WIDE OPEN.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 69; fine.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 60; slight fog.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail. — Due per s.s.

Nubia to-day.

Canadian and U.K. Mail. — Closed per s.s.

Tacoma Maru to-day at 2 p.m.

Siberian Mail. — Closed per s.s.

Luchow at 3 p.m. to-day.

English Mail. — Closed per s.s.

Nubia to-morrow at 11 a.m.

Siberian Mail. — Closes per s.s.

V. de la Ciotat to-morrow at 4 p.m.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 33 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 32 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9s 1d.

Prize-Day.

Lady May will present the prizes at the Belilio's Public School on Friday, February 5, at noon.

The Grotesques.

"The Grotesque," open their season to-night at the Theatre Royal with an extravaganza entitled "The Village Concert."

To-morrow's Auctions.

Mr. G. P. Lammert has two auctions fixed for to-morrow—a sale of household furniture at 13, Humphrey's Avenue, Kowloon, and another at 2, Des Vaux Villas, The Peak.

Kai Lan Output.

The total output of the Kai Lan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending January 16 amounted to 60,710.29 tons and the sales during the period to 44,990.36 tons.

A Striking Photograph.

The photograph attached to the cover of the *Weekly Telegraph*, ready on Saturday—will show the ill-fated Emden as she lies on the Cocos Island, battered to pieces by the gun-fire of H. M. A. S. Sydney.

Remanded to Gaol.

A Chinese who is wanted in China for the alleged murder of a man in the course of an armed robbery in the Ho Lo District has been remanded to gaol by Mr. Hazelton for fifteen days to await the pleasure of H. E. the Governor. The application for the extradition was made by the Crown Solicitor, Mr. P. M. Hodgeson.

Aged Couple's Fate.

An aged couple from Cheung Chau are reported to be missing. Aged seventy-one and seventy-two respectively, they set out for the purpose of fishing and were seen near Ni Ku Chau Island, sailing towards that place. A search was made later and the wreck of the boat was found, on some rocks in that locality, but the old couple and the money in the boat, \$320, are not to be found.

Good Tobacco.

We have received a sample of Old English Curve Cut pipe tobacco from the British American Tobacco Co., Ltd. The tobacco is of choice quality and by means of its packing retains the fine flavour of the best of tobacco leaf. It is cool and pleasant to the tongue and is indeed one of the best tobaccos that can be obtained. The method in which it is put up, and the small curved tins for carrying small quantities, are both points which should commend themselves to the appreciative smoker.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

FOOD SHORTAGE IN GERMANY.

Further Leaves from the Colony's History.

(Continued from Tuesday).

Of course, at the period which is being treated of, Hongkong had no cathedral; it was in process of

being built, but was not yet finished

and the needs of the members of

the Church of England were cared

for in the ground floor of the Old

Supreme Court. That was before

the Court had moved from the

old building which it occupied

in Wellington Street to that

in which the Old Post Office

found a home. In those days the

Supreme Court was supplied with

a military guard, which was,

however, withdrawn in 1853,

since which date the Court has

maintained its own dignity with-

out military assistance. The old

court in Wellington Street fell

into disuse and the depar-

ture of the dignity of the law

from its precincts was marked by

a *bal masque* on St. Patrick's Day,

1848.

Special Police Then as Now.

There seems to be a precedent for all things and to find among the pages of Hongkong history a direct precedent for the establish-

ment of a Special Police Reserve is certainly something of more than usual interest. Quite soon

after the British occupation of

Hongkong matters got so bad

that orders were given that Chinese should have

night passes and carry lighted

lanterns if they wished to go on

after dark. Not only must this

have been instrument in clearing

the streets of undesirables, but it

must, at the same time, have had

the effect of making the thorough-

fares assume more than usual

picturequeness, with lanterns

flitting about the dark streets.

This, however, has nothing to do with the Special Police.

They were called up, by

invitation, in order to deal

with expected disturbances. They

numbered forty strong and for

emergencies the seamen im-

prisoned in the gaol were to be

impressed for service also. The

idea of utilising gaolbirds for the

suppression of crime, while novel,

has the merit of following the

old proverb about the wisdom of

employing a thief to catch a

thief.

To Poison All Europeans.

The month that saw the occupa-

tion of the Island, some seventeen

years later, saw a most atrocious

attempt at poisoning the whole of

the European population of Hong-

kong. After eating their break-

fast on January 16, people were

taken mysteriously and seriously

unwell. No one appears to have

died as the immediate result, but

it was discovered that the bread

which came from the bakery of

one of the principal compradores

of the city was heavily dosed with

arsenic. So much was this the

case that, on investigation, it was

found that no less than ten pounds

of arsenic had been put into

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

## FOREIGN MISSIONS.

[To the Editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*]

Sir.—If "Neutral" will read my letter again he will find that I do not quote (as he asserts) from the Gospel of St. Mark, but from the Gospel of St. Matthew (Revised Version).

Most Bible students are aware that the closing verses of S. Mark are probably an interpolation, but the same cannot be said of the closing verses of S. Matthew. These are found in all the principal Greek MSS, and I think most people would prefer to accept the testimony of scholars like Westcott and Hart rather than that of the Rev. Dr. Rashdall whose name is not familiar to me, though of course he is not to be less esteemed on that account.

However, there are plenty of other verses in the New Testament which state or imply that it is the duty of the Christian Church to evangelise the world.

For example, Matthew viii. 11, Luke x. 2, Luke xiii. 29, John iii. 16, John x. 18, to say nothing of verses in the Epistles, while the Acts of the Apostles is mainly an account of the Missionary activities of the early Church. But, as a matter of fact, all this is somewhat beside the point.

I wrote my previous letter for professing Christians. And, the verse quoted in that letter is as well authenticated as any other verse in the New Testament. If that particular verse is rejected then all the other verses in the New Testament might be rejected with equal reason. But the person who did this could hardly claim to be a Christian in the ordinary usage of the term.

With regard to the other objections raised by "Neutral," I should not consider the very peculiar work of the "Sainte Enfance" Society as being fairly representative of Missionary work in general. And it certainly does not afford a reason why Christians should withhold their support from all Missionary Agencies. For on that line of argument we must not support the National Relief Fund because of the existence of indiscriminate charity.

In conclusion, I have read a large number of Missionary books, and I am personally acquainted with the results achieved by Foreign Missionaries. And I can only say that what I have seen and heard and read convinces me of the value of their labours.

Yours etc.

LOGIC:  
Hongkong, Jan. 28, 1915.

Sir.—Your correspondent "V." in his very interesting letter, has made the assumption that because I reverence St. Paul, I therefore agree with everything he said, and also that I am a Christian. The latter assumption will, I feel sure, have caused great pain to Mr. Tozer and many another worthy Christian. Nevertheless, I think that I can perhaps claim to belong to that daily increasing body of men, who, though they call themselves Christians, because of their love for the precepts of the Christ, for the same reason find it impossible to accept that peculiar product of the ecclesiastical mind which calls itself Christianity, for my belief that I am upon the right track is strengthened by the fact that, as my philosophy grows, so does my reverence increase for the Master and His servant Paul.

As to the question, "Do we believe?" it is my opinion that we undoubtedly do believe, or, to be more accurate, we know, but are unable to believe. Man's knowledge of his immortality, being a thing spiritual, is absolute; whereas his beliefs are mental, and therefore limited by the state of progress to which each individual mind has attained.

"V." says that "We know that thought is directly produced by the action of the grey matter of the brain". But I do not see that we have any more right to assume

## MODERN MOTORS.

Mr. Ossenbach, of the Olivier Import and Export Co., Shanghai, distributor of the Goodrich Silverton car motor car (tyre, and of the Cadillac eight-cylinder V-type engine, is at present on a business visit to the Colony.

A feature is being made at present of the 1915 model car, whose many recommendations include extra large and roomy tonneau, wide doors, Dolcoignion system, self-starter, counter control, tilting steering wheel and Cadillac one-man top.

This, then we have to assume that electric light is produced by the action of the molecules composing the filament of the electric bulb. In the grey matter in the brain I see nothing but an instrument, whose ability for work depends upon its delicacy, and which it is very easy to put out of order or to wear out, especially if we do not know how to use it. But when it (the brain) is worn out, I see no reason for supposing that the mind ceases to exist, for even on the most material basis, we know that the grey matter does not cease to exist, but merely changes its form.

Personally, on this point, I am inclined to quote as evidence the continuity of life, the peculiar phenomenon of character—or what may perhaps be more accurately described as the differing characteristics with which we start life; for I do not think that we all of us start life with a psychological something in us, which diffuses very much from the psychological something in our fellow men. Nor do I see that we have any reason, except that we cannot prove it, for denying that this psychological something is the concrete experience of past lives.

Where Missions, Buddhism, and Confucianism are concerned, I feel that I really know so little about Missions or Confucianism, that I am hardly justified in entering the discussion, especially so after "Neutral's" very effective letter, with which I am very much in agreement, and particularly to where he mentions the intellectual inferiority of missionaries, though I believe that this is not the rule now-a-days. But, if I might be permitted to urge a perhaps rather Shavian point of view, would it not be rather a pity that people who are doing practical good among the Chinese should be made to cease their work because the nations which sent them are doing practical evil among themselves, and that, in direct disobedience of the commands of the Master whom the missionaries profess to obey?

Further it has seemed to me that the Christianity which Chinese Missionaries teach, contains an active and practical element in which both Confucianism and Buddhism are lacking (or, upon which they do not lay sufficient emphasis) and I have received the impression that this very element is just what the Chinese most need. Of course Buddhism in China is an degraded and debased as Christianity is among the ignorant types of Roman Catholics. Also "Neutral" has I think, overlooked the reference in Luke 9 and 10. If Missionaries take their stand on the end of the 9th Chapter, "Leave the dead to bury their dead; but go youself and carry far and wide the news of the Kingdom of God," then they would also, if they wish to be logical and consistent, carry out the order which occurs in the early part of the tenth Chapter, viz.—"Do not take any purse with you, or a bag, or sandals." I quote from the "Twentieth Century New Testament." Finally, though I fear that I have made my letter inordinately long, re the quotation which "Ophus" makes in reference to St. Paul, though I do not deny its truth, it is partial truth, nevertheless I do not think that it is fair to blame good whiskey because fools get drunk on it.

Yours etc.

INQUIRER.

P. S.—Would you please give "Indignant" a heretical chuckle from me.

Hongkong, Jan. 28, 1915.

## ABOUT GENERAL FRENCH.

Our Most Brilliant Cavalry Officer.

Field-Marshal Sir John Denton Pinkstone French, to give him his full title and name, made his reputation in the South African War, says *Pearson's Weekly*.

Appointed Major-General to command the Cavalry Division in Natal in 1889, he was at the head of the troops at Elandslaagte, and he commanded the cavalry in Sir George White's forces in the battles of Reitfontein and Lombard's Kop. In the operations round Oosburg he was in command for over a year, and when Kimberley was brilliantly relieved, it was Sir John French who rode at the head of the British cavalry.

When Lord Roberts went out to South Africa and took supreme command of the British forces, the great cavalry leader continued his winning way. He was in charge of the cavalry at the captures of Bloemfontein and Pratoria, and until the end of the war he led successful attacks against the rebels.

Sir John French was, indeed, one of the British officers who did not lose his reputation in "the grave of reputations"; he enhanced it enormously.

Just Escaped from Ladysmith.

General Baller gave the casting vote in favour of Sir John French being chosen to command the cavalry in South Africa, but it was only by the skin of his teeth that he got free to take the command. He just managed to escape from Ladysmith when war was declared, by hiding himself under a seat in the last train to leave that town.

That he should have achieved the great position he has as a soldier is a little curious, for sailing was his first love.

The only son of an Irish father, Commander John French, R.N., and a Scottish mother, "Jack" French, as he was called, was born in 1854. Both his parents died when he was quite a child, and he was brought up by two sisters—he had five sisters altogether.

His sisters sent him to a preparatory school at Harrow, and when he was about thirteen he passed into the *Britannia*—to learn to be a sailor. He was a wild young man in his school days—a "regular young rascal," full of mischief, high spirits, and boyish impudence, but without an ounce of vice in him.

The call of the sea gripped him for about five years, and he had risen to the rank of lieutenant when he suddenly astonished his relatives and friends by "chucking" the Navy for the Army.

Through the militia he was gazetted to the 6th Hussars, and in 1884 he went with the 19th Hussars, under Lord Wolseley, on the Nile Expedition. For his services in Egypt he received a medal and clasp and the Kneadie's star.

Born to Be Promoted.

Since then he has always been marked for promotion. To look at him you would not consider him an ideal cavalryman. In his boots he stands only about five feet six inches, and he is broad and thick-set, and inclined to be stout. But give him a horse and a division behind him and you see one of the finest and most skillfully daring cavalry leaders alive—a man who would not think twice about riding into the very valley of death itself, if needs be.

And Sir John French is something more than a brilliant leader in the field. After the war of 1893 a good many shortcomings were apparent in the British cavalry, and it was considered necessary to re-organise this branch of the Service. The first thing to be done was to re-write the Cavalry Drill book, and to do this Sir John French was brought in from half-pay, retirement, to the Horse Guards. He did the work with a consciousness and thoroughness characteristic of him.

In private life Sir John French

is a most popular person, but he shuns the limelight of publicity most strenuously; in fact, so little does he talk outside his mess and domestic circles that he is called "Silent French".

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## FISH.

WE HAVE RECEIVED A NEW SHIPMENT OF

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AND

## KIPPERS.

## THE QUESTION OF SUGAR.

## FOOTBALL.

Three Matches Played Yesterday.

## The Matter of an Adequate Supply.

Yesterday afternoon, at the "Happy Valley" in the Second Division of the Hongkong Football League, Queen's College met the University on the Naval ground, and, as the result of an interesting game, the Collegians came out the winners by the only goal scored. In the first half Queen's College secured their goal from a shot by Miosdane and though in the second half the University tried hard to equalise, their efforts proved of no avail and the points went to Queen's.

## Police v. R. E.

A friendly game between the Royal Engineers and the Police on the Club ground resulted in a draw. The soldiers secured their two points before the Police got into their stride, but before the first half had elapsed the Police reduced the lead through the agency of Keid and in the second half Wilsen equalised, the Police being rather fortunate in so doing.

Tamar v. St. Joseph's College. H. M. S. Tamar beat St. Joseph's College in a friendly match by six goals to one, the scorers being, for the Tamar, Martin, Nobbs (twice), Mason and Hopper, and, for the College, Xavier. The scholars failed with a weak team and a goalie who did not shape well, and they were ill-advised not to make a change of custodians before they did, five of the goals being already scored when they arrived at that decision.

## Suicide of Well-known Painter's Wife.

London, December 10.—Mrs. Mary Frances Urane, wife of Mr. Walter Urane, the noted painter, designer and writer, was found dead beside the railway tracks at Kingsnorth in Kent. By the coroner's verdict the death is recorded as a case of suicide.

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CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Salmam, 388 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trip take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the:

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),

Opposite the Blake Pier.

## SHIPPING

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination. Steamer. Sailing Date

MARSEILLES AND, LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Katori Maru Capt. Kon.	THURS., 28th Jan. at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama .....	Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa	TUES., 9th Feb. at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane .....	Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato	FRIDAY, 12th Feb. at noon.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon .....	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	FRI., 12th Mar. at noon.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo .....	Kawachi Maru Capt. Nakamura	MON., 15th Feb.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokkaichi .....	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	TUES., 9th Feb.
SHAT and Kobe .....	Kawachi Maru Capt. Nakamura	MON., 15th Feb.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama .....	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	TUES., 9th Feb.
KOBE & Yokohama .....	Mishima Maru Capt. S. Wada	TUES., 2nd Mar. at 11 a.m.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday, 28th January
Kamo	16,000 "	11th February
Kashima	20,000 "	25th February
Mishima	16,000 "	11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Sado Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday	9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	"	23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	"	9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	"	23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	"	6th April
Aki	12,500 "	"	20th April
Sado	12,500 "	"	4th May

Terminus Yokohama

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
HAIPHONG	Hoihow	30th Jan. at 10 a.m.
H'HOW, P'HOI & H'PHONG	Kaifong	30th Jan. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	31st Jan. at 11 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Kueichow	2nd Feb. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	2nd Feb. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	9th Feb. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

**MANILA LINE.**—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tean." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tean."

**SHANGHAI LINE.**—The Twin Screw steamers "Amul" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kauchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.  
Agents.

Hongkong 28th Jan. 1915.

## SHIPPING

**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.**

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Arrived on or about	To	Will sail on or about
Tjibodas	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	1st half Feb.
Tjimanoeck	JAVA	1st half Feb.	SHAI	1st half Feb.
Tilkenbang	JAPAN	1st half Feb.	JAVA	1st half Feb.
Tilliwong	JAVA	1st half Feb.	JAPAN	1st half Feb.
Tjilatap	JAVA	1st half Mar.	JAPAN	1st half Mar.
Tjilatap	JAVA	2nd half Mar.	SHAI	2nd half Mar.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.



# THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

## EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1915.

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon.

There were present:—H. E. the Governor, Sir Henry May. His Excellency Major-General F. H. Kelly, O.B.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary, Mr. C. Severn.

The Hon. Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Mr. S. B. C. Ross.

The Hon. Attorney General, Mr. J. H. Kemp.

The Hon. Colonial Treasurer, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe.

The Hon. Director of Public Works, Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G.

The Hon. Capt. Supt. of Police, Mr. C. McIlvaine Messer.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, C.M.G.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

The Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

The Hon. Mr. Wei Yick, C.M.G.

The Hon. Mr. E. Shillim.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak.

Mr. M. J. Breen, Clerk of Councils.

A Masonic Matter.

The Hon. Mr. E. Shillim moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for the incorporation of the Trustees of Inland Lot No. 31, and the buildings thereon known as Zetland Hall.

The Hon. Mr. Landale seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The objects and reasons state:—Zetland Hall is the property of the Zetland Lodge of Freemasons, No. 525 E.C. of Hongkong. The property is vested in five members of the Lodge as Trustees for the Lodge. Particular Trustees from time to time leave the Colony or die, whereby considerable expense is entailed owing to the fresh documents which it is necessary to make out. Cases of absence result in inconvenience and delay owing to the difficulty of communicating with the absent Trustees and, sometimes, of ascertaining their whereabouts. The Lodge is desirous of avoiding these disadvantages and of having the Trustees incorporated so that they may not in future be subject to them. Application for incorporation has been made to the Government and the present Bill gives effect to the desire of the Lodge.

Stamp Ordinance.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Stamp Ordinance, 1901.

In doing so, he said that the Bill was intended to give the Governor-in-Council power to authorise documents which had not been stamped before execution, and which could not be stamped afterwards, to be stamped in exceptional cases. Cases might occur in which the execution of any document properly stamped might be impossible and where there was no intention at the time of execution to defraud the revenue.

The Bill was read a second time, passed through committee stage, read a third time and passed.

Deputy Official Receivers.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to remove doubts as to the power of the Governor to appoint Deputy Official Receivers and as to the validity of the acts of persons appointed to be Deputy Official Receivers or to act as Deputy Official Receivers or attached to the office of the Official Receiver before the commencement of this Ordinance.

In doing so, he said that the object of the Bill was to give His Excellency express powers to appoint such persons as Deputy Official Receivers and to remove certain doubts which had now arisen as to the power to appoint such persons and as to the validity of the acts done by them when so appointed.

### THE TIGER AGAIN.

Said to Have Eaten a Pony.

A former at Ping Yuen Village has reported to the police that his pony has been eaten by a tiger. The pony was tethered near the house.

P. C. Gonacher went to the spot and found the pugs of the tiger near the carcass of the pony, which was partly eaten. The pugs measured eight inches across.

Ping Yuen is a small village on the British frontier, near Tai Koo Lung Station.

Left for Home.

Mr. F. Bevington left for Ilome on the Katori Mara to-day.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—Standard Oil Co., \$50.

The Bill was subsequently read a third time and passed.

Military Stores.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinances, 1892 and 1914.

Alien Enemies' Affairs.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Alien Enemies (Winding up) Ordinance, 1914.

In doing so, the Attorney General said it was not proposed to proceed beyond the second reading of the Bill to-day and the committee stage would be taken at a later meeting of the Council.

The second clause of the Bill was to prevent actions being brought unnecessarily against the liquidators in respect to the affairs of alien enemies whose affairs they are winding up. It was clearly undesirable that any one creditor should be able to take proceedings and thus secure priority over all the other creditors, and it was also undesirable that the estate should be saddled with the costs of such action.

It was also proposed that actions should not be brought without the consent of the Government.

The provision was based upon the bankruptcy law, where, of course, it was impossible to bring any action against a bankrupt after a receiving order had been made without the consent of the Court.

In the Bill the consent of His Excellency was substituted for that of the Court as the winding up was by the Government rather than by the Court.

In doing so, he said that the Bill was intended to give the Governor-in-Council power to authorise documents which had not been stamped before execution, and which could not be stamped afterwards, to be stamped in exceptional cases. Cases might occur in which the execution of any document properly stamped might be impossible and where there was no intention at the time of execution to defraud the revenue.

The Bill was read a second time, passed through committee stage, read a third time and passed.

Deputy Official Receivers.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to remove doubts as to the power of the Governor to appoint Deputy Official Receivers and as to the validity of the acts done by them when so appointed.

In doing so, he said that the object of the Bill was to give His Excellency express powers to appoint such persons as Deputy Official Receivers and to remove certain doubts which had now arisen as to the power to appoint such persons and as to the validity of the acts done by them when so appointed.

### THE UNIVERSITY FETE.

Arrangements for Saturday's Fixture.

The public of Hongkong will have an opportunity on Saturday next of enjoying itself, and doubtless plenty of people will take advantage of the chance to see over the University and to attend the excellent concert arranged.

The admission to the grounds is 50 cents, and this includes entrance to the concert. It should be noticed that children will be charged the same fees as adults. Tickets are obtainable from various well-known ladies connected with the University, but payment may be made at the gates.

It is easily possible for the visitors to thoroughly enjoy themselves for a half a dollar entrance fee, as there will be a military band, and all the scientific laboratories will be on view. For those who wish to try their skill there are various side-shows, such as Aunt Sally, etc., while for the children of all ages a Punch and Judy show has been provided. Chinese magicians and marionettes will also perform, and these side-shows require only a few 10-cent pieces to enable the visitor to see them all.

In connection with the concert, H.E. the Governor has very kindly consented to give a recitation, and various other well-known people have their names on the programme.

A certain amount of activity is noticeable at the University, which leads one to suppose that efforts are being made to provide suitable decorations. In any case there seems to be plenty provided for the small entrance fee of 50 cents, and as all of the proceeds will go direct to the Prince of Wales' Fund it is to be hoped that a good sum will be realized.

### "CAN'T DRINK THE LOT."

Selling Liquors without a Licence.

This morning, at the Police Court, before Mr. Hazlewood, Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Dawson, Looker, Deacon, and Harston, made an application for the rehearing of the case in which Li Ohi was fined \$300 for selling intoxicating liquors without a licence at 326, Queen's Road, West.

Inspector P. O'Sullivan informed His Worship that the prosecution would prove that eleven bottles of wine had been purchased from the defendant, who had bought them at auction.

In the course of his evidence, the Inspector said that he told the defendant that he could not sell the wine without a licence and the defendant said:—"What am I to do with it—I can't drink the lot."

The case was adjourned sine die.

### OPIUM CAPTURE.

Drug Sold in Hotel Servants' Quarters.

Revenue Officer Wilden, at the Police Court, this morning, explained to Mr. Hazlewood how he managed an opium haul yesterday. Agents of the officer, it appears, were sent to the servants' quarters of the King Edward Hotel for the purpose of effecting a transaction in opium.

The purchase was made, twenty-four taels passing from the vendor to the buyer.

Mr. Hazlewood found the case proved and imposed a fine of \$2,400.

### WAR NOTES.

Our Unique Position in the Overseas Trade.

who have saved a few thousand pounds to possess some property and to live on the rent, speculating meanwhile on the probable increase in value. This business is so universal that big banks have been erected simply with the object of giving mortgages. In Berlin alone the paid-up capital of these banks amounts to over \$50,000,000 and the issue of debentures surpasses that figure. Since the war property has gone down, rents are not fully paid, and interest on the mortgages cannot be found. In short, the general loss is enormous.

Paralysis of German Overseas Trade.

The mainstay of the finances of any country depends upon the exports. Germany's large export trade has been built up on a lavish extension of credit to her customers. With the outbreak of war no money came in and factories have been obliged to close down, as they are not receiving sufficient money to pay even the wages of their work-peoples. In ordinary times the banks discount book debts, but even Germany's best customers—Great Britain and her colonies—no longer pay over, and the banks now decline to give any further advances or facilities. The English Fleet has made the German export trade a dead letter, and there is no prospect of its revival.

From 60 to 70 per cent. of Germany's efficient workmen have been turned into soldiers and many factories are closed for the want of raw material. Most of the works are run by limited companies, whose shares have become practically valueless. In Germany when a big firm owes money to a bank, the bank will finance the concern, in order to make a limited company of it and take shares against the debt. At the present time the banks are loaded with such shares.

Note Issues Unrepresented by Gold.

At the outbreak of the war there was a run on the banks and they paid out fully. Even the Reich Bank paid gold to anyone until July 31st, but by a special law the State Bank was allowed to issue an unlimited amount of notes, not considering gold reserves against them.

Germany's Coming Bankruptcy. Englishmen were assured months ago that finance will play a large part in determining the war, and the truth of this proposition is becoming daily more apparent. Information placed at our disposal during the past few days from a reliable source shows that, financially and economically, Germany is already on the edge of an abyss from which nothing can save her. The disposition which has been shown to "hock a way through" at all costs is thus capable of an explanation other than that of sheer lunacy. The plain blunt fact of the matter is that unless Germany wins this war and receives a huge indemnity she will have to face a financial crisis unparalleled in the history of any country—and we all know that she cannot win.

To those who understand the foundations of her commerce and the inner workings of her financial system, Germany's coming bankruptcy is as plainly flouted in flaming letters as that other writing on the wall—the unmistakable atavism of her soldiers and her brutal disregard of all that men have hitherto held sacred. The Foundation of Germany's National Wealth.

The national wealth of Germany has been the subject of countless discourses by German professors who have not forgotten to point out that it has increased more rapidly than that of any other country. The expansion, it is now confidently asserted, will prove to be that of a bubble destined shortly to burst. The real property market is just now a nightmare to the Germans, and no wonder. The wildest and most successful speculations have been indulged in, and many large buildings containing up to 300 flats have been run up, which to-day are heavily mortgaged. It has always been the dream of the small business men or shopkeepers

### CHINESE AT LAW.

In the Summary Court, this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, the Fat Lee firm sued Yau Woon-wan, alias Yau Sang-kee, a partner thereof, for \$353.38, balance due for goods sold and delivered.

Mr. E. M. Tezer appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Crowther Smith appeared for the defendant. Judgment was given for the defendant with costs.

### BIJOU THEATRE.

A Fine Series of War Pictures.

The war has not, after all, banished our old friend Willes from the cinematograph films, for he turned up smiling, once more, at the Bijou Theatre last night, in "The Compromising Sunshade," a comedy which gives full play to the celebrated artist's amazing power to make the beholders laugh. "The Girl Next Door" is another bright little comedy, and a descriptive picture, in colour, of Beersheba and the neighbourhood also demands special mention. But the main attraction at the Bijou just now is a new and better-than-ever series of war pictures, in which our Indian troops find a leading place, and which gives one a good general idea of what has happened and is happening in Poland and on the Meuse.

On Saturday a new aviation drama, in four parts, under the title of "Like the Eagle" will be screened, for the first time in Hongkong. During the first half hour, about twenty-five votes were recorded at the office on The Bund, and double that number at Hongkew.

The election proceeded with even less incident than on the previous day, no further attempt being made to enliven the proceedings with sensational placards, or literary efforts designed to catch the untry.

### VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Order: issued to-day, by Lieut. Col. A. Chapman, V. D., state.

Joined.—Pte. A. Young joined the Corps on 28th inst., allotted Corps No. 1745 and posted to Signalling Section.

Transfer.—Pte. H. W. Ramsey from Right Section M. G. Co. to Signalling Section, dated 28.1.15.

Parades.—Parades for Friday 29th instant, nil.

Programme for February.—5.15 p.m. Mondays (except February 22) N.O.O.'s drill on the Cricket Ground, 6.15 p.m. Tuesdays and Thursdays (except February 23) Nos. 1 and 2 Sections Artillery and Left Section M. G. Co., 10 p.m. drill at Headquarters, Remained: Tuesday, 2nd, Company Drill and Rifle Exercises under Company Commander; Thursday, 4th, Skirmishing under Company Commander; Tuesday, 9th, Bayonet Fighting under Company Commander; Thursday, 11th, Battalion Drill under Commanding Officer; Tuesday, 16th, Route March under Commanding Officer; Thursday, 18th, Musketry Exercises and Aiming Drill under Company Commander; Thursday, 25th, Bayonet Fighting under Company Commander.

Drill.—Orderly Officer, Lieut. C. Smith; Orderly Sergeant, Ssgt. Hegerty; To furnish Guard to-night, Scouts Company; to-morrow, Scouts Company.

represented the market value of the above capital of the eight largest banks in Berlin is stated to be now worth only half that sum. Already the banks state that no dividends will be paid for some years to come. The position is more or less precarious. No further advances are being made, and all loans have been withdrawn wherever possible.

The Reich Bank has issued over \$200,000,000 of notes, the Special Loan Bank over \$55,000,000.

At present all gold is controlled by the Government, and the amount held by the Reich Bank is about \$80,000,000.

The purchase price of German notes in different countries sufficiently indicates the position. In Holland German notes fetch 12 per cent. less than their original value; Austrian notes 20 per cent. less. Further comment is needless.

The total number of votes polled was 1,230, and there were twenty-five spoiled papers.

### SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

RUSSIAN ELECTED BY NARROW MAJORITY.

German Candidate Rejected.

Voting began again yesterday morning at 10 o'clock and continued steadily, though the offices were less crowded during the morning than on Thursday, says the *N. C. Daily News* of January 23. It was evident that the number of votes recorded would constitute a record for Shanghai, as was of course to be expected in the special circumstances. We understand that between 800 and 900 voters went to the poll on Thursday, and this number alone exceeds the total number of votes cast at the last election.

The Japanese were observed to be making special efforts to ensure that the votes to which they are entitled were registered. They had a man in attendance to take down the names of Japanese who came to vote, thus being kept posted with regard to absences, who no doubt were hastily called out towards the hour for closing the poll.

During the first half hour, about twenty-five votes were recorded at the office on The Bund, and double that number at Hongkew.

The election proceeded with even less incident than on the previous day, no further attempt being made to enliven the proceedings with sensational placards, or literary efforts designed to catch the untry.

### HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The Hongkong Cricket Club against the Garrison on the Club ground on Saturday, 30th January; play will commence at 2.15 p.m.:—Messrs. R. Hancock (Captain), R. N. Anderson, D. E. Donnelly, A. L. Gage, R. Kennedy, M. A. Mans, E. J. R. Mitchell, S. S. Moore, T. E. Pearce, G. R. Slyer, and R. P. Thrusfield.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE &amp; GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **FRIDAY, the 29th January, 1915**, commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 13 Humphreys Avenue, Kowloon. **The Whole of the Valuable Household Furniture**, comprising:

Fumed Oak dining room suite (sideboard, extension dining table and chairs), Oak Escritoire, Oak batstard, Hide-covered armchairs, Royal Doubt a dinner & breakfast sets, crockery etc.

Easy chairs upholstered in silk poplin, Rosewood & Maple occasional chairs upholstered in silk tapestry, Wilton pile carpet and rug, pictures, silk embroidered screens, blackwood joss table.

Fumed oak bedroom suite (wardrobe, toilet table, washstand & bedstead), toilet crockery etc.

Aluminium cooking utensils, an ice chest etc.

Catalogues will be issued. On view from Thursday, the 28th January.

Terms:—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Maj. Pritchard to sell by Public Auction on

**FRIDAY, the 29th January, 1915**, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his residence No. 2 Des Voeux Villas (51 the Peak).

**The Whole of His Valuable Household Furniture.**

(Full Particulars from Catalogue). On view from Thursday, the 28th January, 1915.

Terms:—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

**SATURDAY, the 30th January, 1915**, commencing at 10.30 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street. **A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.**

Terms:—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

**SATURDAY, the 30th January, 1915**, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

**120 High Class Tweed & Serge Suit Lengths**

**20 Dozen Wool & Silk Singlets**

**20 Woollen Jerseys**

**Also**

**A Quantity of Black & Tan Boots & Shoes.**

On view from Friday, the 29th January.

Terms:—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

## NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the First Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on Tuesday, the 2nd February, 1915, at 11:45 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be Closed from Friday, 22nd January, to Tuesday 2nd February, 1915, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LTD.  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary to  
The General Managers.  
Hongkong, 13th January, 1915.

Don't forget after the Show Surprised Light Refreshments ALEXANDRA CAFE, Green Tel. 1111.

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,  
HONGKONG.

For a Short Season Only. To-night, THUR., JAN. 28.  
MAURICE E. BANDMAN  
Presents Messrs. Philip Braham & Campbell's Co.,

## "THE GROTESQUES"

The Laughter-makers.

From the Savoy Theatre, London. In addition to a full musical programme of solo and concerted numbers, the Company will play the undermentioned Extravaganzas on the following dates:—

Thursday & Friday 28 & 29 Jan.—"THE VILLAGE CONCERT."

Sat. & Mon. 30 Jan. & 1 Feb.—"AMATEUR THEATRICALS."

"All Right on the Night."

Tues. & Wed. 2 & 3 Feb.—"THE TELEPHONE BELLE."

Thursday & Friday 4 & 5 Feb.—"THE MAYOR'S MATINEE."

Saturday, February 6.

Special Programme; particulars will be announced later.

Please note that on each charge of performance the entire musical programme is also changed.

Prices 4s, 2s, 1s. Doors open 8.30 p.m. Curtain 9.15 p.m.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

THEATRE ROYAL,  
HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH,

AT 9 P.M.

## GRAND CONCERT

WILL BE GIVEN

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. the Governor, Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., H.E. Major-General Kelly, C.B., and Commodore Anstruther, C.M.G.

IN AID OF THE

## CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 29th January, 1915.

The Starling Detective Story  
in 4 Parts—4,000 Feet Long.

"THE FAMILY DIAMOND."

New Comic, Historical & Interesting Films.

Matines

Every Wednesday, Saturday & Sunday.

## BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!

WAR PICTURES. Comprising  
"THE EUROPEAN WAR OF 1914"  
"THE MEUSE VALLEY AFTER THE BATTLE"  
"ANIMATED WAR GAZETTE"  
"THE INDIAN ARMY IN FRANCE"

also  
Great Comic Pictures.



## OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, December 4, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

肉食

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut,—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 21	Carambola,—Young To	0
Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk	21	Coconuts,—Ye Tse	0
Roast,—Shiu	21	Grapes—Po Tai Tse	0
Breast,—Ngau Lam	19	Lemons, China,—Ling Mung	6
Soup,—Tong Yuk	16	America,—Kam Shan Ling Mung	10
Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	22	Lichees Dried,—Lai Chi, small Stone	30
do,—Sirlion,—Ngau Lau	33	Fresh	0
Sausages,—Ngau Cheung	28	Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	lb.
Tongue, fresh,—Ngau Li	each 50	Sweet	—
corned,—Ham Ngau Li	60	Pears, (American), Kun San Shoot Lay	—
Head,—Ngau Tau	each \$1.20	(Canton), Cockin,—Shi Li	10
Heart,—Ngau Sun	lb. 14	Peanuts,—Fa Shang	10
Hump, Salt,—Ngau Kin	22	Persimmons Large,—Hung Tse	8
Feet,—Ngau Keuk	each 12	Fine-apples, 1st quality,—Fun Ti Po Lo	—
Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu	12	2nd	—
Tail,—Ngau Mei	20	Chung-tang Po Lo	—
Liver,—Ngau Kon	lb. 13	Plantain,—Tai Chin	lb.
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	each 50	Plums,—Swatow, Hung Lai	—
Calves' Head & Feet,—Ngan-tea-tau-keuk	set \$1.20	Pumelo, Siam,—Olin Lo Yau	each 15
Mutton Chop,—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb. 28	Shanghai,—Lo Kwat	—
Leg,—Yeung Pei	28	Walnuts,—Ho Po	lb. 15
Shoulder,—Yeung Shan	24	Green,—San Hop Tao	—
Saddle	27	Water Melon,—(Am.) Kom San Sui Kwa	—
Pigs' Chittlings,—Chu Chong	27	VEGETABLES, &c.	—
Brains,—Chu No	per set 24	Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Ah Ohi	lb.
Feet,—Chu Keuk	lb. 14	Cheuk	—
Fry,—Chu Chup	16	Beans, (French), Macao,—Oh Muo Pin Tau	—
Head,—Chu Tau	16	(French) Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Pin	—
Heart,—Chu Sam	each 12	Sprout,—Ah Choi	8
Kidneys,—Chu Yiu	18	Long,—Tau Kok	10
Liver,—Chu Kon	lb. 30	Bitter Squash,—Fu Kwa	8
Sheep's Head & Feet,—Yeung Tau Keuk	set 60	Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yuan Kwa	8
Heart,—Yeung Sam	each 8	Red,—Hung Ke	6
Kidneys,—Young Yiu	12	Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsoi	10
Liver,—Young Kon	lb. 27	Cabbage, Shanghai,—Ye Tsoi	14
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	22	Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shun	lb. 8
Suet, Beef,—Shang Ngau Yau	22	Carrots,—Kam Shan	12
Mutton,—Shang Young Yau	19	Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kian Tsoi	12
Veal,—Ngau Tsai Yuk	19	Chillies Dried,—Kon Lay Chin	30
Sausages,—Ngau Tsai Cheung	20	Red,—Hung Fa Chin	18
Lord,—Ou Yau	22	Green,—Ching Lap Chia	12

POULTRY.

Chicken,—Kai Tsoi	lb. 30	Onions, Bombay,—Young Chong Tau	lb.
Capon, Large, Small,—Sin Kai	30	Green,—Shang Chong	8
Ducks,—Ap	24	Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	6
Doves,—Pan Kau	18	Parley,—Kun Tsi	lb. 8
Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	Green Peas,—Ching Tsoi	10
Fowls, Canton,—Kai	lb. 34	Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa	each 2
Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai	28	Garlic,—Sun Tau	lb. 8
Geese,—Ngo	24	Ginger, young,—Sun Tse Keung	6
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap	each 30	old,—Lo Keung	8
Hoihow,—Hoi Hoy Pak Kap,	25	Horse Radish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan	15
Snipe,—Sha Tsui	each 23	Indian Corn,—Suk Mai	each 5
Turkeys, Cook,—Fo Koi Kung	lb. 65	Lettuce,—Young Shang Tsoi	1
Hen,—Na	45	Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai	lb. 6

FISH.

Barbel,—Ka Yu	lb. 18	Oysters,—Shang Ho	lb.
Bream,—Pin Yu	20	Parrot Fish,—Kai Kung Yu	12
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu	17	Perch,—Tin Lo	24
Carp,—Li Yu	22	Pike,—Fa Pat Fong	18
Catfish,—Chik Yu	15	Plaice,—Pan Yu	14
Codfish,—Man Yu	16	Pomfret, Black,—Hak Chong	28
Crabs,—Hai	24	Pomfret, White,—Pak Chong	32
Cuttle Fish,—Muk Yu	18	Prawns,—Ming Ha	40
Dab,—Sha Mang Yu	14	Ray,—Pai Sha	12
Dace,—Wong Mei Lan	15	Rock Fish,—Shek Kau Kung	18
Dog Fish,—Tit To Sha	12	Roach,—Chun Yu	12
Eels,—Conger,—Hoi Man	18	Salmon,—Ma Yau	65
Freshwater,—Tam Sui Yu	20	Shark,—Sha Yu	8

## DIARY OF WAR.

## COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	Britain.
	Russia.
	France.
	Belgium.
	Japan.
Turkey	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

## ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

THE PRESENT MONTH.

Jan. 1.—British battleship Formidable sunk in the Channel. Army Orders announce creation of new Armies.

Jan. 2.—Business interests in Washington protest against any legislation restricting the export of munitions of war to the belligerents in Europe.

Jan. 3.—Allies in France and Belgium and Russians in Poland progress in spite of bad weather.

Jan. 5.—Russians follow up successes against Austrians and Turks by making many captures. Decisive Russian victory in Sarykamish, entire Turkish Corps, including General Commanding, being captured, and another Corps pursued.

Jan. 6.—General Joffre congratulates Russia on her victory over the Turks, adding that the Allies in all theatres of war are now preparing for final victory. Germany agrees to British proposal for an exchange of prisoners incapacitated from further service. Earl Kitchener delivers speech in the House of Lords expressing confidence in ultimate victory.

Jan. 7.—Arrest of Cardinal Mercier by Germany announced.

Jan. 8.—Germans bombard Soissons and set fire to Law Courts. Germans recapture Burnaupt at heavy cost to themselves. French official report discloses over one hundred examples of atrocious behaviour of Germans in France.

Jan. 9.—Announced that the Russians in Bukovina have advanced 80 miles in a week and reached the chain separating Bukovina from Hungary.

Jan. 10.—British reply to U.S. Note published: Britain undertakes to interfere with neutral trade only when such trade is not *bona fide*.

Jan. 11.—Sixteen German aeroplanes sweep over the Channel to make for Dunkirk and drop 30 bombs, doing but little damage. Germans severely punished, both east and west.

Jan. 12.—Russian successes in the Caucasus continue, two Turkish companies being captured.

Jan. 13.—Small-pox, cholera and typhoid raging in Austria, Roumania decides to enter the Concert of the Triple Entente about the middle of February.

Jan. 14.—King George confers honours on the Grand Duke Nicholas and other Russian generals. Germans secure partial success at Soissons, capturing a number of French with guns.

Jan. 15.—The British in a brilliant engagement capture a German position near La Bassée, capturing many prisoners. Union forces occupy Ramous Drift and Swakopmund. Russians continue to drive German cavalry towards Thorn.

Jan. 16.—Russians have won an entire Turkish regiment in the

## NOTICES

ESTABLISHED 1865.

SUN LIFE  
ASSURANCE COMPANY  
OF CANADAChief Office for South China, 2 Des Voeux Road.  
(Powell's Buildings) Tel. 1245.ASSURANCE IN FORCE OVER  
£40,000,000.  
FUNDS EXCEED  
£11,000 000.THE KOWLOON LAND and  
BUILDINGS CO., LTD.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE KOWLOON LAND and  
BUILDINGS CO., LTD.

Notice is hereby given that the Twenty Sixth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Victoria Buildings on Wednesday, the 10th February, 1915 at Noon for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be closed from Wednesday 3rd to Wednesday, 10th February, 1915 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG LAND IN-  
VESTMENT & AGENCY  
CO., LTD.

Notice is hereby given that the Twenty Seventh Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Victoria Buildings on Wednesday, the 10th February, 1915 at Noon for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be closed from Friday, 2nd January, to Tuesday, 2nd February, 1915 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1915.

## NOTICE.

## THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS.

The most complete Mail  
Supplement in the Colony.Contains all the news of the week in a most attractive  
form and is the paper for mailing to friends at home.

## PHOTOGRAPH

The photograph on the current issue is entitled: "The  
Philippine Constabulary Band—Hongkong, Jan. 17, 1915."

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## REMAINS OF THE EMDEN.

The photograph on the cover of this week's edition will be of  
the Emden, showing the havoc played by the guns of H.M.A.S.  
Sydney.

## KELLY &amp; WALSH, LIMITED.

ALL PROFITS IN AID OF THE QUEEN'S WORK FOR WOMEN FUND, PRINCESS MARY'S GIFT BOOK.	12.00	SINISTER STREET, Vol. 2, by Compton Mackenzie.	1.75
		THE WAR, 1914, A HISTORY & EXPLANATION FOR BOYS & GIRLS, by E. O'Neill.	1.20
		NURSERY RHYMES FOR FIGHT- ING TIMES, by E. Thorne.	1.00
		THE FRENCH YELLOW-BOOK, TRANSLATED BY G. A. STEVENS.	2.00
		WHAT OF TO-DAY? by Father Bernard Vaughan.	6.00
		NEW POEMS by Robert and Mrs. Brownlee.	4.00
		JOKING APART, by Hon. Mrs. Dowdall.	.80
		THE VOYAGES OF CAPT. SCOTT, by O. Turley.	.40
		FROM THE OUTPOSTS, by Cullen Gouldson.	.25
		A. B. C. GUIDE TO THE GREAT WAR, D'Avouge.	.20
		LORD ROBERTS, by H. G. Goosier.	.20
		OUR TEETH AND OUR HEALTH, by U. Oliver.	.10
		SECOND YEAR BUILDING CON- STRUCTION, Dean.	.10
		FINANCE IN CHINA, by S. R. Wage.	.10
		THE CENTRAL AGENCY, Ltd., 2, Connaught Road, Hongkong.	.10

## NOTICE.

HONGKONG STOCK  
EXCHANGE.The Committee has decided  
that the following shall be the  
settlement days for the year  
1915:

Thursday January 28th

Friday January 29th

Wednesday April 28th

Friday May 28th

Friday June 25th

Wednesday July 28th

Tuesday September 28th

Wednesday October 27th

Friday November 26th

Wednesday December 22nd

By order of the Committee.

EDWARD M. RAYMOND,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1915.

## NOTICE.

HONGKONG, CANTON and  
MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Ninety Fifth Ordinary

Yearly Meeting of Shareholders

in the Company will be held at

the Office of the Company, Hotel

Maneions, on Tuesday, the 9th

February, 1915, 12 o'clock noon,

for the purpose of receiving a

Report of the Directors, together

with a Statement of Accounts,

declaring a Dividend and electing

Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the

Company will be Closed from

the 26th January to the 9th February,

1915, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of

Directors.

W. E. CLARKE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1915.

## THE NATIONAL LOAN

of the  
THIRD YEAR OF THE RE-  
PUBLIC OF CHINA.

SIXTEEN MILLION DOLLARS

(\$16,000,000).

Subscribers to the above loan  
are hereby notified that, in accordancewith Article V of the  
Loan Regulations, the full  
amount of Dollars Nine Hundred  
and Sixty Thousand (\$960,000),being the amount of interest on  
the loan for one year, has been  
fully raised by the Ministry of  
Finance and the Ministry of  
Communications, and has beendeposited by the undersigned in  
the following Foreign Banks,  
namely, the Hongkong & Shanghai  
Banking Corporation and the  
Russia-Asiatic Bank, as a permanent  
guarantee for the interest on  
the loan.

By Order of the Board of

Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,

Secretary.

The Hongkong Land Invest-  
ment & Agency Co., Ltd.

General Agents for

The West Point Building Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1915.

## NOTICE.

An Interesting Lantern Lecture  
will be given in St. Andrew's  
Church Hall on Thursday even-  
ing, commencing at nine o'clock,  
by the Rev. N. C. Pope, M.A., the  
subject being "A Visit to Com-  
wall."

## NOTICE.

Messrs. Wm. YOUNGER & CO.,  
LTD., EDINBURGH,  
Ales and Stout.

THE CRAIGELLACHIE-

GLENLIVET DISTILLERY  
CO., LTD., GLASGOW,

## Commercial.

Home, Commercial and Produce Markets.

Dec. 25.—The Bank rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent. The Open market rate for short loans is 11 to 2 per cent., and discount of four months' Bank bills 3 per cent. The Silver market has fluctuated, being now quoted at 22.3/8d. per oz. In the Rubber share market there has been generally rather more activity. Sir Thomas Sutherland, upon his retirement from the chairmanship of the P. and O. Company, on 21st inst., took farewell of the staff at the London and Deck offices of the company. An old Shanghai resident has passed away in Mr. J. A. Maitland, of Maitland and Co., Shanghai, and Thorne and Co., London. The Shell Transport Company has declared an interim dividend of 1s. per share. The meetings have been held of the Bekop Rubber Estates and Chinese Engineering and Mining Company. China Tea at auction has been quiet, but steady. Coffees has been quiet, but prices show no alteration. In Sugar transactions have been small at practically unchanged prices. Peppers are inactive, rates showing little change. Rice continues firm, but quiet. Manila Hemp also quiet, although steady. Plantation Rubber is rather lower, Standard No. 1 Crepe being quoted 1s. 11 3/4d. per lb., and Smoked Sheet 2s. 1/4d. per lb. Fine Hard Para is 2s. 0 3/4d. per lb. Straits Tin is £144 10s. to £145 for cash, and £142 10s. to £143 for three months.

The *Journal of the American Asiatic Association* says:—New that our commercial statistics have resumed their tabulations of the figures of the calendar year only, the records of the eight months ending with August are not particularly encouraging in their relation to Asiatic trade. Our exports to China are two millions less than they were for the same period last year; our imports from China remain about stationary; we have exported nearly a million less to British India than the figures of a year ago, and over four millions less than in 1912; the exports to Japan have dropped thirteen millions, although the imports from Japan have increased over ten millions; and the whole export trade to Asia shows a loss as compared with the corresponding period of last year, amounting to seventeen millions of dollars.

## Estimated Chinese Revenue for 1915.

The estimated revenue for 1915, according to figures prepared in the Chinese Ministry of Finance, includes the following items:—

Land Tax.....	\$78,000,000
Salt Tax.....	76,000,000
Customs Tariff.....	62,000,000
Title Deeds Tax.....	13,000,000
House Tax.....	6,000,000
Consumption Tax.....	15,000,000
Tobacco and Spirit Tax.....	15,000,000
Mining Tax.....	2,000,000
Business Tax.....	10,000,000
Income Tax.....	5,000,000
Inheritance Tax.....	2,000,000
Licence for sale of weights and measures.....	20,000,000
Marriage Certificate Tax.....	3,000,000
Coinage Revenue.....	10,000,000
Government Business Revenue.....	20,000,000
South Manchurian Railway.	

The traffic receipts of the South Manchurian Railway have fallen off considerably as a result of the war, says a Dairen despatch to the Asahi, and the company is experiencing considerable difficulty in making out its budget for next year. In spite of this, however, the railway is adding to the many iron it has in the fire by starting the manufacture of various requirements hitherto imported, and has cut down the list of foreign supplies. The results of the new projects undertaken are reported to be satisfactory, and as the cutting down of the import list was practically involuntary, there are prospects of the Chinese railway becoming a good customer for the various stores now being manufactured. The Chinese have no railway works except one on the Peking-Mukden line, and must buy from somewhere now that European supplies are unobtainable. Mr. Mori, the director of the locomotive department, has left Dairen for the interior canvassing for orders.

SHARE REPORT.  
COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	To-day's CLOSING PRICES.	NUMBER OF SHARES	SALE VALUE UP	1914.		1915.		LAST DIVIDEND AND DATE
				HIGHEST	LOWEST	HIGHEST	LOWEST	
<b>Banks.</b>								
H'kong & Sh'hai Banking Corp.	£805 b. £71/-	12,000	\$125 all	855 July. 700	Oct. 790	780	720	£2.3/-nt ex 1/10% equal to \$22.80 for 1/2 year ending 30/6/14
<b>Marine Insurances.</b>								
Canton Insurance Office, Ld.	340 s.	10,000	\$50 50	350 Dec. 305	Oct. 340	340	340	Final of \$3 a/c 1912. Interim of \$18 a/c 1913.
North China Ins. Co., Ld.	100 b.	10,000	£15 5	145 May. 133	Jun. 160	145	145	Final of 10 p.c. making 20 p.c. for 1912
Union Ins. Society of C'lon, Ld.	790 s.	2,400	\$250 100	847 April. 700	Oct. 790	785	785	Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1912 and Interim of \$30 for 1913
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ld.	205 b.	12,000	\$100 60	20 April. 1924 Jan.	205	200	200	Final of \$12 mak. \$15 for 1912 & Int. of \$3 for 1913
<b>Fire Insurances.</b>								
China Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	150 s.	20,000	\$100 20	160 July. 140	Oct. 150	150	150	\$10 for 1912
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	385 b.	8,000	\$250 50	395 Feb. 368	April 365	385	385	\$27 for 1912
<b>Shipping.</b>								
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ld.	36 s.	30,000	\$25 all	10 Jan. 516	Dec. 61	6	6	\$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ld.	30 s.	20,000	\$50 all	36 Mar. 272	Nov. 30	30	30	\$3 for year ending 30/6/14
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ld.	192 s.	80,000	£15 all	29/4 Jan. 22	Dec. 21	19	19	Interim of 5% for 14 years ending 30/6/14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld.	66 s.	60,000	£5 all	79 Jan. 50	Sept. 66	66	66	Final of 3% making 6% on preferred shares & 5% on deferred shares for year 1913
Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ld.	82/- s.	3,797,610	£1 all	106 Feb. 70	Sept. 82/-	79/-	79/-	Interim of 1/- a/c 1915 C. No. 23
Stai Ferry Company, Ld.	37 s.	40,000	\$10 all	49 Mar. 40	Nov. 37	37	37	\$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/6/14
<b>Refineries.</b>								
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	90 b.	20,000	\$100 all	96 Feb. 70	Nov. 85	82	82	\$3 for 1912
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	134 b.	7,000	\$100 all	31 Jan. 17	Dec. 14	13 1/2	13 1/2	\$3 for 1897
<b>Mining.</b>								
Kailan Mining Admin'nt.	32/- s.	1,000,000	£1 all	41/- Feb. 33/6	Dec. 33/6	32/-	32/-	Final of 5% Coupon No. 4 making 10% for year ending 30/6/14
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ld.	334 s.	200,000	£1 all	31 Jan. 190	Nov. 2 1/2	2.35	2.35	1/2 for 1909
Trough Mines Ltd.	27/6 s.	160,000	£1 all	39 Feb. 19/6	Nov. 25/6	25/6	25/6	1/- mak. 7/6 a/c 1913
<b>Docks, Wharves and Godowns &amp;c.</b>								
Hongkong & K.W. & G. Co., Ld.	70 s.	60,000	\$50 all	89 Jan. 73	Nov. 70	68 1/2	68 1/2	\$3.50 for year 1913
H'kong & W'pos D Co., Ld.	57 1/2 s.	50,000	\$50 all	77 Jan. 53	Oct. 57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	\$3 dividend for year 1913
Sh'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ld.	51 s.	56,700	t. 100 all	60 July. 50	Dec. 51	50	50	Tls. 5 for 1913
Sh'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ld.	92 b.	66,000	t. 100 all	109 Jan. 82 1/2	Dec. 90	85	85	Interim of Tls 3 for 1913
<b>Lands, Hotels and Buildings.</b>								
Anglo French Lands.	94 s.	25,000	t. 100 t. 100	—	—	94	94	Tls. 6 on 29/2.10
H'kong Hotel Co., Ld.	124 s.	12,000	\$50 25	128 July. 120	Dec. 124	123	123	\$3.50 for half year ending 30/6/14
H'kong Land Investment Co.	114 s.	50,000	\$100 all	117 1/2 July. 98	Nov. 114	114	114	\$3 for year ending 30/6/14
H'pries Estate & F. Co., Ld.	87 1/2 s.	150,000	£100 all	94 Jan. 7	Nov. 7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	50 cents for 1913
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ld.	44 n.	60,000	\$60 20	45 Jan. 44	Feb. 44	44	44	\$2.80 for 1913
Shanghai Lands.	98 b.	78,000	t. 50 all	98 Dec. 89	Oct. 98	98	98	Interim of 5% for year ending 30/6/13
West Point Building Co., Ld.	71 n.	12,560	\$50 all	73 June '06	Feb. 71	71	71	\$2.00 for half year ending 30/6/14
Manila M'pole Hotel.	8 p.	15,000	p. 10 all	—	—	8	8	15 per cent. for 1910
H'kong Central Estates.	99 b.	10,000	\$100 all	—	—	100	99	First year.
<b>Cotton Mills.</b>								
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld.	130 b.	20,000	t. 50 all	138 July. 125	May 130	125	125	Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14
H'kong Cotton Co.	6 s.	125,000	\$10 all	84 Mar. 7	June 6	6	6	50 cents 31/7/08
Kung Yik.	11 1/2 b.	75,000	t. 10 all	14 Jan. 11	Mar. 12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30/11/14
Laou Kung Mow.	73 b.	8,000	t. 100 all	110 Feb. 70	May 75	75	75	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons.	85 b.	40,000	t. 50 all	135 Feb. 70	Nov. 84	78	78	Tls. 10 for year ending 30/6/13
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>								
China Borneo Company, Ld.	11 s.	60,000	£12 all	12 May 10	Dec. 11	10 1/2	10 1/2	\$1.20 for 1913
China Light & Power Co., Ld.	4 s.	50,000	£1 all	490 July 4	April 4	4	4	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares).	4 s.	50,000	£1 all	—	—	7.85	7.85	70 cts. for 1913.
China Prov't. L. & M. Co., Ld.	8 s.	200,000	£10 all	9 Jan. 7	Nov. 8	35	35	\$1.50 for year ending 31/7/14
Dairy Farm Company, Ld.	35 s.	40,000	7 1/2 6	39 June 35	Aug. 35	35	35	40 cts. for 1911.
Green Island Cement Co., Ld.	53 s.	400,000	£10 all	6 50 Jan. 5	Dec. 52	54	54	\$1.80 per share for 1913
Hongkong Electric Co., Ld.	36 s.	90,000	£10 all	49 Jan. 36	Nov. 37	37	37	Interim of \$2 1/2 a/c 1914
Hongkong Ice Company, Ld.	190 b.	5,000	£25 all	217 1/2 July 174	Dec. 190	190	190	\$2 for 1913
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ld.	25 b.	60,000	£10 all	25 June 22	Apr. 25	25	25	Final div. of 6d. making 7d.
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ld.	51 s.	325,000	5/- all	13 July. 7	Feb. 5 1			

